

## The Sentinel.

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Wheat was "panicky" yesterday and declined.

The new French Cabinet will probably stick unless the members develop into "offensive partisans."

We notice no quotation of Confederate bonds in bloody shirt organs. Perhaps they are erecting a shot tower to work 'em up to par.

Hon. Rufus Macon "qualified" yesterday and received instructions from the President and Secretary of State as to his new duties as Minister to Sweden and Norway.

The young visiting statesmen, of this city, who went to Cincinnati last fall "to see a fair count" and act as Republican Deputy United States Marshals, will find something interesting in the fact that Judge Durham, First Controller of the Treasury, has given an opinion that Marshal Wright, of Cincinnati, can only have pay for such deputies employed by him as were voters in the city, and for none of these for more than two days' service. The New York Times, in commenting on this, says: "The apparent strictness of this decision contradicts the predictions freely made by politicians that the administration would overlook Marshal Wright's excessive use of his powers in order to make a precedent for Democratic Marshals. But then Ohio predictions as to the administration have generally been unlucky."

How much patriotism there is in our Republican millionaires and monopolists is illustrated by their silence to the appeals for a base for the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," presented by the Republic of France, to be placed at the bay entrance to New York. It remained for a Democratic newspaper, the New York World, to collect from its readers the first contributions for this purpose. One hundred thousand dollars are required to construct the base for the statue. The New York World's collections already amount to over \$25,000, or one-fourth the requisite sum. Meantime the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, another Democratic paper, and under the same ownership as the World, has started a Western subscription, which is being well patronized. The \$25,000 contributed to the New York World's fund came from over 22,000 people. So it appears that poor Democrats—people who have had no Governmental spoils for a quarter of a century—are the only patriots we have.

The Mahone must go. A Washington special says that the Virginians continue to meet frequently in Washington, and the list of local appointments they are preparing increases. Being unanimous in the sentiment that all Mahone men must go, they are able to reach conclusions on the important offices without division. The Democrats charge that Mahone has employed the Federal patronage bestowed upon him solely to strengthen his political hold upon the State. It is charged that the revenue and customs officials and Postmasters have been the organizers and leaders of Mahone's party all over the State, and the attention of the administration has been called to this matter. The Virginia Democrats have had an assurance, they say, that Federal officials will not be permitted to use their places and power for partisan purposes, and it is understood that within a short time those who have done so in that State will be replaced by new men. They are very anxious for prompt action, for without that they have doubts of their ability to carry the State next fall. The situation is urgent, and they will remain in Washington to hold frequent sessions until the President carries into effect the promises they claim to have.

## DO BE DECENT.

If there is any person with a mite of sympathy for the Indianapolis Times he will do a great service by advising it to study how to be decent. That it should be cautious of this paper is not surprising, but the undignified daily exhibition of that weakness is a pitiable one. For the Sentinel, there is nothing to gain by stopping the exhibition. The enmity of the Times has proven helpful. An extraordinary effort on its part in August last to break down the Sentinel by a certain libel suit resulted in a vast increase of popularity and patronage for the Sentinel. Its billingsgate abuse of the Sentinel then, and its fatuous arguments against it, are remembered by its remnant of readers now, and to any criticism by it of the Sentinel must rebound in the Sentinel's favor. In fact, the few who continue to read the Times must, by this time, conclude that whatever or whomever the Times opposes is probably something or somebody to be admired.

But, laying aside our own interest in the

matter and looking only with an eye of pity for the Times, we trust some person will advise it to take a lesson or two in decency; and, while that charitable person is about it, the suggestion might also be made that until it demonstrates having been benefited by such lessons the columns of no respectable Indianapolis paper will honor it by any mention save as to go to make pleasant a community of journalism.

## THE USEFUL SIDE OF THE TORPEDO

Webster defines the torpedo as "an engine or machine invented for the purpose of destroying ships by blowing them up," and this is the idea most persons have of the torpedo. Few know that a torpedo is practically a peaceful implement and almost as useful as an axe in supplying the world with a spade or a hoe. Spades at this time have forsaken their farm-yard abodes, and listed and helped to build miles of fortifications and dig thousands of military graves. And so to reverse matters, torpedoes, as Webster says, "for the purpose of destroying ships by blowing them up," are used by the score every day in the Old Region to help fill the land with petroleum. As things, there are torpedoes and torpedoes, but it seems to us that the lesser misapprehension of the word should not predominate in the word, and one might just as well call a spade as "a warlike implement," that meaning to the word torpedo.

On August 20, 1859, twenty-five miles from Titusville, Pa., the first oil well in the United States. It was, compared to some of the great wells afterwards bored, a "small affair," pumping out five barrels of oil a day, but it was the cause of an influx of adventurers from all parts of the globe, rivaling anything in the gold excitement of '49. The wells were put down along the creek, and every day brought forth a new phenomenon in the new industry. Other things, it was discovered, were sunk within a few feet of the surface, ready producing, was not far from the surface. Often one "dry hole" was bored, and space between two or three others, which, turned out to be a well, was a ready producing, was not far from the surface. Often one "dry hole" was bored, and space between two or three others, which, turned out to be a well, was a ready producing, was not far from the surface.

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After the results at the Woodin Well the torpedo came into general use throughout the oil regions. A company was formed with a capital of \$300,000 to work the patent, and a torpedo factory was erected in Titusville. The effect of torpedoes upon the production of the oil region was marvelous. At the time the Woodin Well was shot (1866) the production was rapidly declining and alarmists were predicting a speedy collapse of the petroleum industry. With the introduction of the torpedo the condition of affairs rapidly changed. In the summer of '67 the output of the wells on Oil Creek was increased many thousand barrels. In 1865 the total production was 3,097,527; in 1883 it was 24,355,966 barrels. Wells that had never had produced a drop of oil were torpedoed and caused to flow; wells of small production were converted into "gushers," and old wells, nearly exhausted, were revived and, in their second lease of life, did more than ever before.

But the great part played by the torpedo in the oil business did not really begin until the opening of the Bradford field in 1875. The sand of this field is blackish and hard and yields its oil reluctantly. The district, however, is of great extent, and contains thousands of wells that have been steadily producing for years. Had it not been for the Bradford field, the immense stocks of oil above ground, now amounting to 38,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, would not be. It is safe to say that fully one-half the production of the field is directly due to torpedoes. There are to-day nearly 20,000 producing wells in the oil region, and there are thousands of exhausted wells abandoned, with their derricks slowly rotting. It is estimated that on the average three torpedoes have been put into every well drilled. Many wells are torpedoed pretty nearly every month for the purpose of cleaning away the paraffine in the hole, opening fresh fissures in the rock, and thus maintaining the production of the well. The Medco Well, on the McGuire farm, in

the District, near Titusville, was torpedoed twenty-four times. The torpedoes were comparatively inexpensive compared with those now in use. The first experiments in the use of the Woodin Well were small, and the tubes, from four to six inches in diameter, and holding a few pounds of powder, were lowered into the well, and were fired by means of a fuse, and were fired by means of a fuse, and were fired by means of a fuse.

The torpedo was first brought into use in the oil regions. In 1847 the first discovered gun cotton. This was followed by the discovery of analogous explosive substances, such as starch, dextrose and sugar. The manufacture of nitro-glycerine was described as early as 1817. On July 25, 1865, a paper was read before the French Academy, detailing how to make nitro-glycerine an explosive "analogous to gunpowder." The process is to mix a mixture of two volumes of sulphuric acid, density sixty-six degrees, Baume, and one volume of nitric acid, density forty-three degrees, in a freezing mixture and into a pour glycerine, with agitation so as to prevent elevation of temperature. The mixture is then to be emptied into water. The nitro-glycerine collects as an oily liquid at the bottom of the water.

Throughout the Oil Regions there are many manufacturing of nitro-glycerine. A well is ordered to be "shot," a torpedo is constructed in numerous small compartments, each large enough to contain three or four pounds of explosive, deposited from the magazine in many quarts of nitro-glycerine as the well is drilled. At the well the contents of the torpedo are poured into a long torpedo and run down the hole. The greatest of all torpedoes is the "gusher," which, with a very slight blow, will cause a well to flow. There have been numerous torpedoes of 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, and a factory near Bradford, Pa., has produced a few pounds of nitro-glycerine, and a factory near Bradford, Pa., has produced a few pounds of nitro-glycerine.

There is a paucity of a few seconds and the "go devil" was descending the 1,000 odd feet beneath the surface. Then the ground around the well trembled, and the next second a column of yellow oil one-half a foot in diameter rose 100 feet in the air. So little hope had the owners of "striking" anything that they had omitted to erect any tankage, and for days the huge oil well played, flooding the neighborhood. It has been computed that it flowed as much as 10,000 barrels in the first twenty-four hours.

## EASTERN WAR AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

There is a feverish inclination on the part of some to chance a speculation upon the rumors of war between Great Britain and Russia. There may be money in investments in "futures," but this is by no means assured, and Punch's advice of "don't" to the man contemplating matrimony is our advice to these would-be speculators. A general war between the two great nations is not a certainty. Our reading of the situation in Afghanistan is not such as indicates a necessary collision between the Lion and the Bear. The Boundary Commission representing the two is still at work, and the chances are strong that an amicable adjustment of the Eastern question will yet be arrived at. Should war be declared Western farmers will be largely benefited. But should no war occur, the stakes put up on a great advance in produce will be lost "in a center." So our advice to those itching to gamble in grain is—wait.

## PERSONALS.

FREDERICK WARD is getting fat in Ludlow Street Jail, New York.

THE REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE and his family are to spend the summer in Europe.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has leased Minister Pendleton's Washington house for four years.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS is negotiating for a lease of S. S. Cox's house in Dupont Circle, Washington.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES carries a horse-chestnut in his pocket in full faith that it prevents rheumatism.

A YOUNG Swede, of Spencer, Wis., looked at the late eclipse of the sun without a smoked glass and lost one eye.

trip to London and Paris, where they will study the slums, and write sensational articles for the American press.

CYRUS W. FIELD went to New York as a poor boy fifty years ago this month. He proposes to shortly retire from active business in favor of his son Edwin, and take his family to Europe for a long frolic.

THE society papers are not marrying Chester A. Arthur so much as they were when he was President, but it goes without saying that when he hangs out his shingle he will be brother-in-law to William Evarts.

CONSUL GENERAL JUSSEN, appointed to Vienna, denies that he was favored by the influence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Carl Schurz, in securing the appointment, and that he neither asked nor received his recommendation.

EX-GOVERNOR WALLER, of Connecticut, who goes as Consul General to London, used to sell newspapers in the streets of New York. That's where he developed the tuneful voice which has made him one of the foremost stump speakers in New England.

MISS AMANDA STOKES, formerly an army nurse, died lately in Lebanon, O., and in accordance with her last request, that she be buried with the honors of war, the members of the Granville Thurston Post No. 213, G. A. R., in their regalia and with the muffled drums and flag she loved, escorted the remains to the church and thence to the cemetery, where they went through the solemn rites usually performed over the grave of a dead comrade.

THE late Mrs. Yule, the wife of ex-United States Senator Yule, was once a beauty in Washington society. Yule, an ungainly young man, sought her hand, when she laughing replied that when Senator Yule presented the suit she would consent. He went at once to Florida, and was forgotten by the beauty. It was not long before he won his prize, and no one was more surprised than the lady herself when the Florida Senator claimed the fulfillment of her promise.

THE New York Tribune says: The murder of the young Englishman Praeler, whose body has just been found in a trunk in St. Louis, is as mysterious as it is atrocious. The murder, supposed to be a Dr. Maxwell, must certainly have known that his crime would be discovered, for the trunk with its deadly contents was left in his room in the hotel. Indeed, this sentence written on a bit of paper lying on the dead man—"So perish all traitors to the great cause"—may even be taken as an indication that he devoted his victim's fate to be known. This writing might be considered also as proof that the assassination was for political reasons, but nothing else in the case bears out this theory. Praeler's actions and baggage were those of an intelligent traveling salesman. Other features of the singular story suggest that Dr. Maxwell was a madman.

THE New York Sun says: There is manifestly a very unfair disposition on the part of several journals that do not accept of certain acts of the administration to place the blame upon the shoulders of Secretary Bayard. This is wrong. We understand that for every thing done by this administration the President himself wishes to be considered responsible.

THE Philadelphia Press says: The best safeguard against cholera, yellow fever and every other species of disease is cleanliness—not merely of person and apparel, but of food, water and habitation. It must be acquired and maintained—voluntarily, if the individual will, forcibly, if the authorities must.

THE Philadelphia Record says: The "respectable citizens" of Chicago are said to be meditating the establishment of a Vigilance Committee. In other words, they propose to break the law in order to right wrongs which have arisen because of their neglect to aid in the enforcement of the law.

THE Syracuse Standard says: Almost everybody now favors woman suffrage except woman.

## Information Wanted.

SIR—I would like to inquire through your paper as to the experience and results of feeding "oil cake meal" to hogs. If any one who has tried it will state through this paper the results, it will greatly oblige.

HENRY W. BADGER, Greensburg, April 14.

## Person's Work in Mississippi.

Luther Benson has closed his effective canvass in Mississippi, and has gone to his home in Ladoga, Ind. Eternally alone will reveal the amount of good Mr. Benson did in our State. Many a fervent prayer has ascended the great white throne for blessing to come and abide on his parish. Mr. Benson says, and the people of this State was uniformly good to him. We are glad he can say this. None but people with bad, black hearts can dislike or be unkind to Luther Benson. Thousands of "latch strings" hang on the outside for him and his in Mississippi.

## Quarantine Against Pleuro-Pneumonia.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 15.—In accordance with the recommendation of the State Sanitary Live Stock Commission, and as a precautionary measure against the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia, Governor Martin has ordered a quarantine of ninety days against cattle coming from the following localities: The States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, the District of Columbia, and that part of New York lying south of the north line of the State of Connecticut, and also the counties of Callaway, Boone, Andrian and Montgomery in Missouri. He also directs that such cattle shall be permitted to enter the State only at Atchison, Leavenworth, Fort Scott and Kansas City.

Mr. ZION, O., April 15.—About 12 o'clock last night masked thieves broke in a window of the house of Andrew Coleman, eight miles south of this place. Coleman is a middle-aged man and a cripple, and was unable to defend himself. He was tied to the bed with his wife. A boy of ten was told to show the robbers where the money was kept. He said he did not know. The thieves beat him brutally. The boy still protested. The father, to save the boy, told the robbers to look in the bureau drawer. They found \$1,100. After smashing some furniture the thieves departed, taking a horse and buggy, which were found near here this morning. The boy is badly hurt. There were three thieves.

## Manufactory Shut Down.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company has shut down its works, throwing 350 men and boys out of employment. The employees contend that the shut-down was ordered with a view to rearranging the force at reduced wages.

## THE HOTEL HORROR.

Concluded from First Page.

money, and displayed plenty of cash. He also purchased several things, including a valuable field-glass and a pair of spectacles. The following dispatch was received today from Chief of Police Crowder, of San Francisco, by Chief of Police Harrigan, of this city:

"The man who owns the three pieces of baggage as numbered in your dispatch arrived here on the 11th under the name of J. C. Deauquair. He claimed to be a Frenchman—an army officer from Paris. He was the only officer who left St. Louis on the 6th, and came through. He talked with an apparent French accent, but when spoken to in French always replied in English. My informant, who came on the train, says he believed the accent assumed. He answers your description perfectly except the cheek whiskers. He had a small light moustache and short imperial, brown outwavy coat, vest and pants nearly the same color, broad brim light drab hat, but leaving the crown. He left on the Australian steamer in the steamer for Auckland, New Zealand. He may leave the steamer at Honolulu. Search your hotels and railroad offices for his name, and telegraph me if you can find it. He can be arrested by telegraph if he goes through and don't land at Honolulu."

To this dispatch Chief Harrigan replied, directing Crowley to stop Deauquair by all means, he being in his opinion no other than Maxwell. Chief Harrigan has read dispatches from other places in different parts of the country, but gives little if any attention to them, believing that Maxwell went west from here and has been, or is still, in San Francisco. The body of Praeler was exposed at the morgue all day to-day. The swelling, which at first distorted the face, has been reduced by injection of Oriental fluid which also acts as a preservative. All the features are assuming a more natural appearance and begin to look more like Praeler's picture than they did when the body was first found. Coroner Nicolet says that under the present treatment the body will be preserved without further decomposition for days and perhaps weeks. No date has yet been fixed for the inquest. The stomach has not yet been analyzed, but will be very soon.

## A Business Man Who Came in the Steamer Cephalonia With Maxwell and Praeler.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The Gazette this afternoon has a story bearing on the St. Louis tragedy. W. E. Warren, a prominent business man here, came over on the Cephalonia with Maxwell and Praeler. He says Maxwell was twenty-eight or twenty-nine years old, weighed 131 pounds, had dark brown hair and red cheeks. When he came on the steamer he had a little whisker in front of the ear and a moustache. Afterward he let his full beard grow. When Mr. Warren last saw him in Boston on March 24 he had a full beard of four weeks' growth. He said he had studied medicine in London, and had been an assistant surgeon in a hospital there. He had a full set of surgical instruments. He claimed to be a champion bicyclist of England. When last seen by Mr. Warren he appeared to have been indulging in stimulants. Mr. Warren has two letters from him in Boston, and one with the letterhead of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, dated April 7, two days later than the date given of his leaving the home. In it he says he is going to San Francisco, and if he finds no business there, to New Zealand. Praeler is described as thirty years old, weighing 170 pounds, well formed, nice looking with an olive or dark complexion and dark hair and moustache. He appeared studious and reticent, and more gentlemanly and cultured than Maxwell. Maxwell told Mrs. Warren that he expected aid in getting employment in San Francisco through Praeler's acquaintance with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's officials.

## What a Bostonian Knows of Maxwell and Praeler.

BOSTON, April 15.—A Mr. Powers, who knew Maxwell, the supposed murderer of C. A. Praeler, while in this city, says he has a letter in his possession which was mailed by Maxwell from St. Louis, at 6 p. m., April 6. It was ascertained that the day prior to his departure, Maxwell pawned his watch.

When Praeler left Boston it was understood that he and Maxwell were to meet at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, and the date on which they were to be there was fixed upon. After Praeler's departure they corresponded, and their letters were of a friendly nature. Maxwell was an inveterate smoker and drinker, but was seldom under the influence of liquor. The story that he was under the influence of liquor when he left Boston, is not true. When Maxwell went away he said he was going to St. Louis, and should remain there until after he received money from England, when he would go with Praeler to San Francisco. Maxwell was an intense hater of dynamite, and I have heard him say "the whole crew ought to die." Praeler, on the other hand, was somewhat in league with the dynamiters. He thought it was a huge joke because the House of Parliament and Tower of London had been blown up by the dynamiters, and there was quite a little tilt between them over this outrage, which occurred during the time they were here in Boston. Praeler did not look like an Englishman. He looked to me more like a Jew, and had a Jewish nose.

## The Mystery Will Probably be Cleared Up Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Arthur Praeler, whose body is supposed to be that found in a trunk at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, was in Philadelphia at least three times during the past three years. A gentleman who had some information to give about Praeler called at the British Consulate and was closeted with Vice Consul Cramp. Mr. Cramp said that he was not at liberty to give either the name of the visitor or the nature of the knowledge which he imparted. He said, however, that he thought the mystery may be cleared up within a few days.

## Horrible Actions of an Insane Man.

UTICA, N. Y., April 15.—Geo. H. Humpf, a section hand on the New York Central Road, killed his wife and four days old child near Indian Castle Church, Herkimer County, on Monday, and then committed suicide. He had been insane for several weeks and a watch had been placed over his actions. On Monday afternoon the neighbor who was acting as guard heard screams in the house and saw a peculiar flash of fire, and in company with another man broke into the house. The building was filled with sulphur smoke, but they succeeded in making their way to Mrs. Humpf's bed room and found a woman and child dying in great agony. The bed had been saturated with kerosene and fired, and both victims were burned out, and his body was shockingly burned, as was the body of its mother. The murderer had stabbed the child in four places and cut the mother's throat. The infant lived but a short time. Mrs. Humpf

survived until 11 o'clock yesterday. Search was made for Humpf and he was tracked by blood marks to a room, through the ceiling of which he had knocked a hole with an ax. He was found perched on the joists with a shovel in his hands to defend himself. A wife was thrown over his leg by which he was hauled down. He died soon afterward from the loss of blood, having cut his own throat.

## SENTINEL SPECIALS.

## Railroad Election.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel.  
 WASHINGTON, Ind., April 15.—The election ordered for the purpose of determining whether or not the townships of Washington, Steele and Elmore would pay the tax asked for by the E. W. and B. Railroad was held yesterday and resulted as follows: In Washington Township 822 votes were cast for the appropriation and 300 against it; in Steele Township, 175 votes for and 140 against, and in Elmore Township 140 votes for and 35 against it. President Mackey was in this city yesterday. It is understood that he starts to-day to New York to make contracts for the necessary rolling stock for the road. It is also understood that the road will be completed through this county in time for the farmers to ship their watermelons. As the part of the county through which this road will extend is well adapted to the raising of this fruit, an unusually large acreage of watermelons will doubtless be planted this year.

## Columbus Notes.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel.  
 COLUMBUS, Ind., April 15.—John D. Lyle and Joe F. Gent returned last night from a three days' hunt of the Gaff farm, in Benton County. They brought back twenty-five geese and three large swans. The city Democratic primary election was held here yesterday and a full vote was polled. David Newsum was nominated for Mayor; Patrick Henshaw, Marshal; John Mahoney, Treasurer; O. M. Palmer, Clerk, and Joe F. Gent Water Works Trustee. The Republicans will nominate a ticket on Saturday.

## Three Children Nearly Suffocated.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel.  
 SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 15.—About 1 o'clock yesterday Mrs. Dixon Hunter, who lives at Waldron, a few miles east of this city, went away from home, leaving her three children in the house. In the evening when she returned she found the house on fire and the three children insensible from suffocation. They were resuscitated with difficulty. The fire was extinguished without much damage.

## Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel.  
 MADISON, Ind., April 15.—A young man, named C. J. Hartly, arrived at Vevay a few days ago and opened a school in penmanship. To-day Sheriff A. M. Lewis, of Warren County, Ohio, and a detective arrived and arrested Hartly. He is charged with forgery, and has eluded arrest for five years. His real name is said to be Frank Corwin.

## Lincoln Memorial Services.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Owing to the very unpropitious weather the Lincoln memorial services were not attended by nearly so large a concourse of people as was expected. Arrangements had been made for a large number of people, but they did not come. All the surrounding towns and cities, however, were represented. The rain poured incessantly nearly all day, and the original programme of marching out to the cemetery had to be abandoned. The services were held in the State-house, and the programme consisted of music by various bands, a speech of welcome by Governor Oglesby, and addresses by Senator Logan, General Sherman and others. Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Robert Lincoln and ex-President Hayes. The Committee on Decorations, accompanied by a band of music, went out to the cemetery and deposited a floral tribute on Lincoln's grave. This was all that was done at the cemetery.

## Sporting Propositions.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Spirit of the Times will publish in its next issue a communication from John Murphy, the trotting-horse driver, in reply to a proposition he has received from Mr. William C. Frances. Mr. Murphy has deposited with the editor of that paper \$1,250 forfeit for a match for \$2,500 each in harness between the horses Maxey Cobb and Harry Wilkes, the race to be trotted any day after September 1, the date being fixed so late because Mr. Murphy desires to first try to beat the best time with Maxey Cobb. Murphy deposits in like sum for a match wagon between a pair, the get of Happy Medium, and a pair got by George Wilkes, the race to be trotted two weeks after the other, and the pairs to be named on the date of the signing of the agreement. These propositions will remain open one week from this week.

## The Hatters Win Their Strike.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., April 15.—The hatters' strike has finally ended, the contending parties assenting to terms of settlement agreed upon by a committee of arbitration, which was appointed some time ago. The announcement that the manufacturers had come to terms was made on the streets this morning, and great enthusiasm has prevailed all day among the strikers. The manufacturers have agreed substantially to the demands of their workmen. Wages are not to be reduced after the beginning of a season, disputes about wages are to be referred to a committee of arbitration, and all the strikers are to be reinstated.

## Will Draft a New Excise Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—At a caucus of the Assembly to-day it was decided to appoint two members of each legislative district, one Democrat and one Republican, to act as a commission to draft a new excise law which will be acceptable to both the people and the liquor interests.

## Drowned by the Capsize of the Boat.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 15.—Mary Draper, her daughter, aged eleven, and her niece Carolina Dempsey, twelve years old, while floating down the river, to-day, in an open boat composed of two skiffs lashed together, were drowned by the boat capsizing.

## INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—1 a. m.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Local showers followed by fair weather, variable winds generally easterly in the Ohio Valley, slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Lake Region—Local showers followed by fair weather, north to east winds, becoming variable, lower barometer, slight rise in temperature.